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ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE NEGRO QUESTION. A REPLY TO A. N. ARMSTRONG.

A Contribution to the Negro Question.

BY PROF. JAMES STORUM, WAYLAND SEMINARY, WASH., D. C.

Sir: I ask the use of your reliable journal to reply to a paper of W. N. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., which he read before the Alumni of Yale, in the city of New York, entitled "One Aspect of the Negro Question," and which was printed in full in the *Present Century* of January 31, 1880.

In the first part of his paper Mr. Armstrong refers to the election last fall in Virginia, at which time the colored man voted with the "Repudiators," which resulted in the election of several colored men to the Legislature, and this seems to be very unsatisfactory to Mr. Armstrong.

The motive which compelled the colored voter of Virginia last fall wa not the paying or non-paying of the State debt. The Democrats had been in power for many years, and the issue last fall divided the party. The colored voter saw that the time had come to break the democratic hold on the State, and voted with that idea and was successful and secured representation in both branches of the Legislature. When the patronage of the party was to be distributed, two or three colored men received appointments which to Mr. Armstrong means the breaking up of the "Solid South" and forebodes disaster to the Nation.

To my mind this is not a very remarkable occurrence, nor does it signify as much as the appointments made by our democratic Congress. They removed those who fought to save the Union and put in their stead those who fought to destroy it, which argued very plainly that the fire of rebellion had not been extinguished, but was smouldering even in the Nation's Capitol.

If Mr. Armstrong knows anything about the "Solid South," he is aware that it is possible only when Ku Klux Klans, Rifle Clubs, White Liner and Regulators, make their midnight raids, and murder and assassinate men, women and children. If the South be raised from barbarism to civilization, and be made to understand that *law shall be enforced*, and when men can speak and vote their opinions without being shot down or look upon as outlaws, then and not till then will the "Solid South" be broken up.

A man to-day in the South can no more express, with impunity, an opinion in opposition to the prevailing sentiment than he could in the halcyon days of slavery. Then he was whipped and sent from the state; now he is killed.

Mr. Armstrong says "there is an astounding ignorance in the North regarding the conditions and relations of the whites and blacks in the South, because we have not had a true report from that section with regard to the actual condition of affairs.

One of the most "astounding" statements—to say nothing of its audacity—in this, is that no one can tell, or has told, the truth in regard to the assassinations, murders, and all manner of crimes that have been committed during the last fifteen years.

He says, "visiting statesmen have been there but have not told the truth; Southern men do not report the real facts; Northern men who went there to get office will not tell the truth; successful business men from the North do not tell truth; unsuccessful business men from the North cannot be trusted; the newspaper correspondent cannot be relied upon, and the testimony of the blacks is the most unreliable of all." And he closes this part of his tirade and unqualified charge with the greatest piece of effrontery that one can well conceive, viz., "that the teachers are the only reliable source of information regarding the real condition of affairs;" and I presume he would have us consider himself the chiefest of all.

If many of the teachers were called upon to testify, they would tell of school houses burned; of insults and vituperations, too disgraceful to mention; and of threatenings and warnings to leave the states in which they were laboring to impress upon the colored people the proper ideas of civilization.

But such testimony would doubtless be rejected because it does not conform to Mr. Armstrong's preconceived notion of what constitutes "the condition of affairs in the South."

It seems as if the writer would have the country believe that the testimony of the outrages committed in the South, during the last fifteen years, which is contained in several volumnes of closely printed matter is all false.

He would fain have us believe that Ku Klux *Klans* were simply creatures of the diseased brain of the Negro and white Republicans; that White Liners, Regulators, and Rifle Clubs were only a myth; and that riots and assassinations that have occurred in nearly all the Southern States are only "idle tales."

Would that it were true, for then the Nation would have less blood to atone for. The fact is these outrages are too true, and the North is aware of it, and has been compelled to acknowledge its dereliction of duty in the premises, the statements of southern men and their sympathizers—even though they be Negro teachers—to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Armstrong opines that the breaking up of the "Solid South" will be disastrous to the country because the colored man will be able to vote.

Let me quote his exact words: "the breaking up of the Solid South is the beginning of a deep-seated trouble."

It is generally conceded how the colored man votes when allowed to do so, and the result is a Republican victory. Hence it follows that if the Negro be permitted to vote, the Republican Party will again have control of all the branches of the branches of the government, which must result disastrously to the Nation. Such principles may be maintained by men who claim to be Republicans, but they cannot deceive even the ignorant colored men, who are just ignorant enough to know the difference between the "voice of Jacob and the hand of Esau."

That the Negro is ignorant is a lamentable fact, yet the responsibility does not rest upon him but upon the Nation at large, and it must suffer for its sin in that respect, and avoid it in the future.

The writer continues: "Gov. Chamberlain said in his article in the *North American Review* 'that the Negro had a passionate, deep loyalty for the Union.'" This statement Mr. Armstrong tacitly denies, and says: "I would like to tell him (Chamberlin) that he knows that it is not true." Mr. A. says further that "loyalty is based on knowledge, education, character. These qualities the Negro has not got." I refrain from characterizing this bold statement as it ought to be, and thus try rather to conceal my indignation than to express it. I wish to ask Mr. Armstrong who was it that strove for four long bloody years to overthrow our institutions and to trample in the dust this glorious republic, the pride of every true American and the marvel of the the world? Was it the Negro who rebelled against this Government? Upon whom did our foot-sore and famishing troops rely for succor and information? Was it the educated white men of the South? The testimony is that the colored men were the most reliable sources of information, while Mr. Armstrong says they are the most "unreliable of all." Mr. Armstrong would have us believe that the Davises, the Stevens, the Gordons, the Hills, the Hamptons, the Lamars and all the rebel Generals of whom our present Congress is composed—who represent the culture and 'character' of the South—are the exponents of loyalty and proved it by their devotion to this Government.

This may be the loyalty in his island home in the Pacific, but it is not among the civilized, the good, and the true of this country. If there has been any loyalty evinced in this country or any part of the known world, it has been exemplified in all its simplicity, grandeur, and devotedness by the Negro-American. The writer continues: "As might be expected the Negro separates religion from morality."

This may be true to some extent, yet it is a fact that this failing does not belong exclusively to the colored man, but prevails extensively among those who have all the "knowledge, education and character," for they break all the commandments, and the one which the Saviour denominated the "great commandment," they break this oftenest and claim they are doing God's service. I trust there will be found grace enough among the colored people to follow the example of the Saviour and to pray the Father "to forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Mr. Armstrong says "the Negro will commit petty larceny." I was not aware that this crime was committed solely by colored men. If there is any difference between the colored man and his more favored companion, it is in degree and not in kind. I would punish crime with the greatest severity whenever and wherever it is found, and would see that even-handed Justice had her full sway; but when one dares to insinuate that the Negro is the only criminal in this country, I feel bound to repel the charge.

"The black man is a standing menace to the purity of the ballot-box." I do not know what Mr. Armstrong means by this statement unless it is that the black man is responsible for all the frauds, ballot-box stuffing, repeatings and intimidations that have occurred in all the elections in this country; and that during all these years the colored man has prevented the white man from expressing his preference for men and measures. I have never heard it intimated that the white man of this country was disfranchised, but rather that the black man was denied that right which is the boon of every American citizen.

The persecution, the insults and the injustice that the colored man has been subjected to in this country have ever been a reproach upon her fair name, and had Mr. Armstrong been disposed to have shown a semblance of justice, he never would make that statement. We can never have a free government and a pure ballot-box, until every citizen in every part of this country can express and vote his own opinion for men and measures without being intimidated. I presume Mr. Armstrong knows nothing of the remarkable elections in New York city. He never heard of the Tweed ring and the vast sums of money spent by it, for all of which he would have us believe that the Negro is responsible, The country will be under lasting gratitude to Mr. Armstrong for the "astounding" information.

Mr. Hale's committee have, I presume, found the secret of that flagrant and daring fraud committed last Fall in the State of Maine. They now know where the money came from and through whose audacity and and crime the people of Maine were to be robbed of their rights, and their State to be the camping ground for a larger "steal" next Fall. The country has always been under the impression that the colored man voted the Republican ticket, yet the frauds that result in democratic victory must be charged to the Negro. How long has it been since the colored population of Maine has so increased that it has exerted so powerful an influence for evil in that State? The democratic party has never been the friend of the Negro, and he is not found in its ranks; hence all its frauds must rest with that party both North and South.

The colored man is emulous, but it will never be in his power to outstrip the men of "education, knowledge and character who have had a civilization of five hundred years" in keeping the ballot box in the present impure state. But I trust they will develop that kind of sentiment in this land that will render an impure ballot-box impossible. Mr. Armstrong does not stop with charging the imparity of the ballot box upon the colored man, but says the "black woman is a standing menace to the purity of life." This is adding insult to injury. There was scarcely a home in the South that was not disgraced by a system of concubinage sustained, supported, and practiced by the devotees of slavery. The slave woman was powerless, the slave-holder was powerful. The slave-holder who was the man of culture and "character" reared on his broad acres his children by his white wife, and those by his colored wife, dare I say? I ought to say it. And not unfrequently his children by several different mothers were around his house. This no one will deny. Yet Mr. Armstrong insults the colored men and women of this country and throws upon them the disgrace and shame that belong to his southern friends. Even to-day in Virginia the whites and blacks may cohabit and it is tolerated, but to intermarry is criminal, and it is punishable by imprisonment. We are glad to know that Mr. Armstrong is solicitous for the purity of society, and we yield the palm to no one in our demands for the same thing. But he shuts his eyes as to the source of the evils, and claims to find the root and germ among the blacks.

One of the underlying causes of the exodus, and the one which must have very great weight in justifying it, as testified to before the committee of Congress by several witnesses, is the necessity for moving their wives and daughters beyond the influence of the debauching influence of the ex-slave-holding class. Mr. Armstrong's life must have been very circumscribed to have so meagre knowledge of the southern history of this country.

His climax on this part of his subject is found in these word: "Beside every white man's house in the South is a black swamp of ignorance and immorality, the exhalations of which drift in and permeate cellar and chamber." That there is ignorance in the South we must admit, but that it is entirely among the blacks we do most emphatically deny. That there is immorality in the South also, we too well know. But the Negro does not excel in this over and above his more favored competitor. Mr. Armstrong seems to claim that all the vice, ignorance and immorality are to be found only among the colored people. To this we take exceptions, and would tell him that it is not true. If the colored people have not improved during the last fifteen years, with such schools as Hampton, then may the fault not be in having teachers who are not in sympathy with the people whom they would instruct? The fact is, they have made commendable improvement, and there are some teachers who are earnestly devoted to the work for the good they can do. If the whites of the South have had five hundred years of civilization, and are no further removed from barbarism than some of their acts indicate, then I claim their civilization has been a failure, and the Negro has no need of it.

It is probable that the whites of the South may need such teachers as Mr. Armstrong to aid them, because he can sympathize with them, but such teachers are a greater impediment to the colored people than the "average colored preacher," whom Mr. A. styled a "curse," as ignorant as he may be.

The atmosphere in the South is not vitiated by the "exhalations from a black swamp," but rather from the black heart which held the colored man as a slave, and under their bell-born system legalized every crime known to the decalogue.

The only hope for the country is to be found in educating the people, and in the civilization that the Savior taught, in which I fear we are all too deficient, and which is needed equally among the whites and blacks.

NORFOLK NOTES.

—Parties desirous of obtaining, a handsome steel engraving of Hon. J. M. Langston, can get, them of our Norfolk agent.

—Rev. D. W. D. Schureman, Presiding Elder of this District, delivered an able and eloquent lecture to the Good Samaritans, at the Bute St. A. M. E. church on Friday night last; after which followed a Bible presentation to Ruth Lodge No. 117.

—In the coming Municipal Election in May, it is expected that there will be quite a lively time, as four aspirants for the mayoralty have already been named, and five others for the position of Sheriff, with a proportionate number for the various other city officies in which, several prominent colored men have been named.

—The Young men of the Social Circle gave their Second Annual Hop at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday night March 18th, and it was quite an enjoyable affair.

—On Sunday evening last the A. M. E. Sabbath school union, of Norfolk, and Portsmouth held their regular quarterly union at the Bute St. A. M. E. church during which it was interspersed with fine singing, recitations, essays &c.

—The May-flowers, will give one of their favorite entertainments about the middle of this month.

—We have learned that several notable marraiges will take place this Spring.

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THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, April 10, 1880.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
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The suit of Rev. J H. Holmes vs. *The Common Wealth* for libel has been withdrawn, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. We think it the best thing that could have been done under the circumstances. We regret to learn, that Mr. Holmes has been expelled as pastor of his church which is the largest colored church in the U. S.

The attempt to fasten upon Cadet Whittaker the charge of maltreating himself in order to create sympathy for his isolated condition "lacks adequate thickness." The invention of the yarn is evidently by the same precocious genius who has discovered all the outrages on colored men South to be radical lies invented for effect on Northern elections.

Union Bethel Church will have to look to its laurels. The Commissioners have practically decided that Bethel Hall is a nuisance; they have ordered no permits to be given for entertainments there, unless the parties applying are personally known to be reputable. Had the agent of the hall exercised a wise discretion there would have been no pretext for such action, and yet we never have heard Talmadge hall condemned because once or twice white rowdies have used it. Commissioners: "Justice is blind."

Read Prof. Storum's article.—W. N. Armstrong, to whose views he replies, is brother to Gen. S. C. Armstrong and in some way associated with the latter in his work at Hampton. In all candor we say it, a man entertaining such views as he has expressed concerning the American Negro deserves no place at Hampton; it seems to us he could find work more congenial to his taste elsewhere. We ask our friend Robert Hamilton whether he indorses those views of Mr. H. or those in the main of Prof. Storum.

We have just received a curiosity in the shape of a reprint (published in 1862, by Margaret Jones) of the programme used at the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies August 1, 1834 celebrated by the Colored Sunday Schools of the city and county of Philadelphia on Monday August 1, 1842. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Jos. Cox, the singing conducted by Robt. C. Jones, the address on the event was by the Rev., now Bishop, D. A Payne, the address to parents and teachers was by S. D. Hastings and the address to children was by James Needham.

In the last issue of the *Louisianian* we find editorially:

Miss Ella Somerville is pronounced by our Washington correspondent, "Marba," to be the ablest colored elocutionist among the young ladies of the race in that city. This is no slight praise, considering the rich array of cultured minds among our people in Washington.

We are among those who regard the lady mentioned as *one* of our most "skilful" elocutionists, but to say that she is the *ablest*, not to put too fine a print on it is saying overmuch. Probably "Marba" has forgotten Mrs. A. K. Hill and the character impersonations of Miss Mason.

With this issue we close the fourth volume of the *Advocate*. During all these years we have never been able to give it our entire attention, and to make it in every way as creditable to ourselves and the public as desirable; but we have nevertheless received a support much beyond our deserts and brought it up by degrees to its present position. We had hoped to say that we are entirely out of debt, but candor can not permit us to say so. Bills for paper and press work amounting to nearly *one hundred dollars* are now due and *must be paid at once*, and our resources are well nigh exhausted. We, therefore, ask everyone indebted to us to square their accounts without delay, as these obligations *must be met forthwith*. Money can be paid either to our agents or sent to us direct by registered letter or money order.

THE OUTRAGE AT WEST POINT

The shocking barbarities practiced on Cadet Whittaker at West Point, simply on account of his race, will stand a national disgrace until the guilty parties who perpetrated it are brought to justice and severely punished.

There seems to have been no provocation whatever for this assault. Mr. Whittaker was making fair progress in his studies, he received less marks for disobedience than any other cadet; his peculiar social condition prevented him from giving personal offense save to prejudices. His only fault is, he was a "presumptuous nigger" who could not be got rid of by the severe mental and physical discipline of West Point and therefore, must be mutilated, "like they mark hogs down South." The same spirit which committed this assault upon its victim at the dead of night in this National Training School of honor, is identical with that which has broken into humble cabins throughout the South, mutilated men, outraged women, and brained children; and if the truth were known the perpetrators of the former would prove to be, the lineal descendents of the latter.

In the south there was no local power strong enough to detect and punish the crimes, and the land is cursed with numerous murders and other crimes unavenged.

In the North it remains to be seen, whether the same crimes can occur with the same impunity, especially in an institution where the National power is supreme.

There seems to be a fearful retribution in store for some unbelievers, and correspondent humiliation for the Nation. Cry after cry went up from the Southland and it was unheeded; it was hushed amid the clinking of coin,—the profit of Southern trade. Not until the fleeing bondman in rags followed the North Star, directing his foosteps either to Kansas or Indiana was the Nation roused; and now the horrible scene at West Point will complete the conviction, that there are yet in this land those who will lie in wait at night, assault, and mutilate, simply because the victim has the slightest tinge of Negro blood in his veins.

It remains to be seen whether "the honor of a gentleman" at West Point will be less skilful in defeating detection than in furnishing "alibis" in U. S. Courts, and whether the jurisdiction of a court-martial exercised by Major General J. M. Schofield is less ample to guarantee the Negro in his rights, than the judicial power of the U. S. even though exercised by the Chief Justice.

ALAS, POOR RUSTICUS!

(Communicated.)

The Sunday *Capital* has a correspondent, "Rusticus," who now and then gets mad nigh unto death, and bemoans his sad fate in not being able to procure colored servants for "less than $10 or $12 per month." Poor man, he and his are to lazy to work for themselves, and too poor and mean to pay for having it done. He advocates the establishment of the whipping post in the District as a means of preventing theft. Theft is generally the direct result of forced idleness and very low wages—too low to furnish the actual necessaries of life, and therefore is not the inheritance of any race, but seizes a death hold upon all classes and colors. From the tone of "Rusticus'" communications it is evident that he lives above his means, and sooner or later he will have to steal to keep up his position in "society," and to employ a "nigger" servant who will work for "less than $10 or $12 per month." Should the whipping-post come in play for thieves, "Rusticus" will have to keep a sharp eye on the officers of the law, or his bare back will be lacerated in company with other thieves. "Rusticus," being too poor to pay a reasonable price for worthy colored servants, and decidedly too lazy to work for himself, will eventually come to grief.

A poor white man is the proudest being upon earth, and he is never so happy as when he has a "nigger" to wash his dirty and thread-bare garments, and to cook his beef bones and stale turnips which he buys from the market late Saturday nights after respectable people have selected their provisions and gone home. A poor white man will take as much pains in turning over and examining a lot of putrescent beef, pork, veal, mutton &c., (after well-bred people have had the choice) as a Beacon street lady would take in selecting her silks at some first class establishment.

"Rusticus" is in a hard place and there is no doubt about it. He must have his "nigger" servant or else he will not be high-toned. He cannot get a colored woman for "less than $10 or $12 per month" and this he is unable to pay—poor man! what will he do? I suggest that he petition the Confederate Congress to take some steps looking toward the enactment of a law that will compel the "niggers" in the District to work for "less than $10 or $12 per month" so that poor "Rusticus" can make out to procure a "nigger" to do general house work.

Last Sunday was not the first time this gentleman (?) has whined through the columns of the *Capital* because of his own inability to pay decent wages to worthy colored help. He wrote a slanderous article nearly two months ago on the same subject, and it was so unjust that even the *Capital* inserted a note at the top of it stating that it did not indorse what followed. I shall keep an eye on poor "Rusticus" and see if he doesn't commit suicide as the result of brooding over his helpless condition.

C. D. J.

Outrage at West Point.

A COLORED CADET MUTILATED.

ASSAULTED IN THE BARRACKS BY MASKED MEN AND HIS EAR CUT—THE WORK OF CADETS—AN INVESTIGATION BY GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

[From the regular Correspondent of the Tribune.]

WEST POINT, *April* 6.—There is much excitement here over the brutal attack on colored Cadet Johnson C. Whittaker. This morning at 6 o'clock, when reveille was sounded, Cadet Whittaker did not make his appearance, and the officer of the day sent one of the guard to his room in the cadets' barracks to ascertain the cause. When the guard entered the room everything lay in confusion, and Cadet Whittaker, nearly unconscious and covered with blood, lay on the floor with his feet tied to his iron bedstead, his hands bound and head resting on a pillow. The pillow was saturated with blood, and there were pools of blood on the floor, and the night clothing of the cadet was also covered with blood.

The guard gave an alarm, when the officer of the day came to the room, and the wounded cadet was released from his fastenings and laid upon the bed. He talked incoherently and was much frightened and in considerable pain.

The hospital surgeon was sent for, and Gen. Schofield, Superintendent of the Academy, and Commandant Lazelle, of the corps, were informed of the outrage. Gen. Schofield and Commandant Lazelle went to Cadet Whittaker's room and took a hasty view of the surroundings, and heard a brief statement from the cadet, and immediately began a thorough investigation of the affair.

When Cadet Whittaker's condition improved, and he was able to talk freely, he told a plain straightforward story in the following words:

Last night immediately after tattoo, I retired, and had been to sleep some time when I was awakened, I think shortly after 2 a. m., by the moving of the latch on the door of my room. The door is never locked. At first I thought the noise might have been occasioned by the wind against the hall window. I listened for a moment and then fell into a doze, when I was again suddenly awakened by some one jumping right on me. I looked sharp and there were three men in all. Two of them were attired in dark clothing and the third had on a light gray suit, and all wore black masks.

I drew back my arm to strike the man who had jumped on me, and I partially raised in the bed in the struggle when I seized by the throat and choked till I was almost suffocated; and I was struck a heavy blow on the left temple and also on the nose with something hard. The man who dealt the blow shouted to me, "If you don't be still you will be a dead man; don't you holler." I was completely overpowered.

One of the men the men then said, "Let's mark him like they do hogs down South." And then, with what I think was a knife, they cut off the lower end of my left ear, and slit the lobe of my right ear once or twice. "Next they began to tie my feet, and I kicked as hard as I could, when one exclaimed "Don't you kick, or I will cut you;" and he did stick my feet twice.

At this time the small man dressed in gray said to one of the others, "Look out, don't hurt him; see how he bleeds; take my handkerchief and put it around his wounds," and the handkerchief was taken and applied as suggested, but afterwards taken away. They then tied my feet and my hands with strips of white cross-belts, and then laid me on the floor with my feet toward the bed in the little alcove you see there, and my head toward the wall. Next they tied my feet to the iron bedstead.

I asked them if they would place a pillow under my head and they did. Again they told me not to holler, and one said, "Now let's leave," and they passed quietly out of the room. After they left I tried hard to gnaw the straps from my hands, with my teeth, without success. I cried, but not very loud, "Hely! help!" but got no answer. I did not dare to shout loud for fear of more harm from them. I think I must have laid there three hours before reveille, and was in a stupor from blows received. I don't know who could have done this thing. I didn't know that I had an enemy. I think I could recognize at least one of the men by his clothing. I tried to pull his mask off but he jerked back.

About a year ago I got a note on which was written: "Look out!" I don't know where it came from. Last Sunday I found a sealed envelope in my room, and, opening it, found a note inside which read as follows:

"Look out; keep awake; you will be fixed. A Friend."

I paid no attention to the first note of a year ago, nor did I pay any attention to the warning of Sunday. I felt bad this morning but am better now. I guess I will come out all right.

While the cadet was talking the writer noticed an Indian club stained with blood lying near the bed, and asked Cadet Whittaker about it. He didn't know whether he had been struck with it or not, but he had certainly been hit with something equally as hard, for his head was bruised.

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Good music will be in attendance to enliven the hearts of all present.

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Five Lectures and One Concert

Will be given for the purpose of raising money to assist in the liquidation of the debt on the

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Monday evening, April 12th, 1880,

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SUBJECT:

Social and Civil Institutions of America.

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The WOMEN'S GUILD of ST. LUKE'S P. E. CHURCH will, during EASTER WEEK, hold a sale of Fancy and Useful Articles, the proceeds to go toward meeting pending obligations against the Church, and they ask from the friends of the Church, at home and abroad, donations of any kind, which may be sent the residence of the

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SATURDAY, April 10, 1880.

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LOCAL.

☞We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—The New England Tea and Musical Festival at the Berean Church last Monday evening proved a success financially.

—Last Monday evening our friend, James T. Jackson was "at home" to a few friends among whom we noticed Messrs. Burch and Lewis of La., Daniel Murray, J. Wm. Cole, Jno. E. White and Henry Johnson.

—AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretion of the Liver and Stomach.

—A social entertainment will be given at Galbraith chapel on L street between 4th and 5th, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 20th and 21th.

—The concert at Berean Baptist church last Monday evening was a fine one, and well enjoyed by all. The Presbyterians patronized it largely after their lecture closed. The house was full.

—Fifth Baptist, Asbury M. E., Fourth Baptist and one or two other churches are holding a voting contest in Lincoln Mission, corner 11th and R streets for a prize for the minister receiving the highest number of votes.

—Three months ago the Baptist Sunday School Union was arranging for a grand union concert to take place early in the Spring. Nothing has been accomplished in this matter as yet.

—The Washington Musical Association will give a sociable at Bethel hall on M st. next Friday evening, April 16th. The association is composed of some of the finest artists in our midst, and for that matter it contains some of the finest in the country—such as Mrs. Smallwood, Miss Miller, Miss Coakley, Messrs. Benjamin, Nalle, McKinney and others. The above persons are a sufficient guarantee that the sociable will be all that can be desired by our intelligent and music-loving public. Admission only 25 cents.

—The Philadelphia and Baltimore Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Z. church meets in this city on Wednesday morning the 14th inst, at Wesley Zion church, D street s. w.

—The Young Men's Star Club gave their fifth entertainment at Bethel Hall, Friday evening, April 2d. There was an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen who "danced the hours away" till three the next morning. The gentlemen of the club are quite popular and wherever they go a large crowd is bound to follow. May they be as successful in the future as they have been in the past.

—A festival begins at Ebenezer M. E. Church, corner D and 4th streets, s. e., on next Monday evening. April 12th, and continues through the week. Admission, five cents.

—The Rosebud Social Club will give a grand entertainment at Kindergarten Hall, corner 8th and K sts., n. w,, Thursday evening, April 15th. A prize will be presented to the best dressed lady in the Hall. At 12 o'clock there will be a prize waltz. The best lady waltzer will receive a pair of vases, and the best gentlemen waltzer a cane. The club reserves the right to object to the admission of all improper persons. Music will be furnished by Prof. John R. Cole. Admission, 25 cts., each.

—Miss Ruth Murray gave a very fine reception Thursday evening, April 1st, at her residence on O street bet., 16th and 17th, in honor of her friend, Miss Fernandez from Baltimore. All seemed to enjoy themselves well. Among those present were Misses H. A. Martin, C. Patterson, Emma Patterson, Mollie Burns, Lulu Simms, Louisa and Emma Smith Messrs. R. Greer, Frank Hyman, Dr. Francis and others

PERSONAL.

Misses Katie Johnson and Dollie Tennent, from Baltimore, are enjoying themselves nicely in our city. May they visit us often.

Professor R. T. Greener goes to West Point to look after the welfare of Cadet Whittaker. Professor Greener was his instructor in South Carolina before his appointment to the Academy.

—Bishop J. J. Clinton is reported very ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Howard University Catalogue for the year 1879–'80 shows the number of students in the various departments as follows:

Theological, 50; Medical, 65; Law, 8; College, 15; Preparatory, 18; Normal, 96; total, 251. Every Southern State is represented excepting Louisiana and Arkansas, with a good sprinkling from the Northern and Western States, and a few from foreign lands.

Estey Seminary, Raleigh, N. C., will close on the 20th of May.

The Centenary Biblical Institute of the M. E. church, Baltimore Md., has 78 students, and the great majority of them are preparing for the ministry. Annual commencement takes place May 20th.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such and interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

Vital Statistics.

The mortality for the week ended April 3rd was 16 white males, 22 white females, total whites 38; 23 colored males and 14 colored females, total colored 37, grand total 75; an annual death rate of 17.33 per thousand for the whites, and 34.36 for the colored population. There were 96 births—26 white males, 15 whites females, 24 colored males and 31 colored females, showing an annual birth rate of 18.7 per 1000 for the whites, and 51.07 for the colored population.

An Inquiry.

EAST OAKLAND CAL.,

DEAR EDITOR:

I write to inquire through your valuable paper if there is such a woman living in your city by the name of Isabella Adams—I mean maiden name, sister of Mary Virginia Adams, now Mrs. Mary V. Marshall, and of another sister Lizzie Adams, married here under the name of Mrs. Lizzie Gordon, but now dead. When last heard one year ago she was running as Stewardess on some river boat landing in your town. If heard of please inform me. Yours Respectfully,

Box 176. JAMES R. MARSHALL.

ONE WAY TO ECONOMIZE.

Many a poor man, if required to account for the manner in which he has expended his income, would find bills of his family physician for "medical services" among the leading items. In seven cases out of ten, acute diseases are the result of some neglected chronic disease. Thus, fevers invariably result from diseased conditions of the blood and liver, and a timely use of alterative, or blood-purifying, and cathartic remedies would have averted the prostrating illness, that often leaves the system irreparably injured. Dr. Pierce' Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the best alterative and cathartic medicine yet compounded. Full directions are given for administering them, together with an accurate description of the symtoms demanding their use. They will not cure all human ills (as some medicines are advertised to do), but they will cure the diseases for which they are compounded and recommended.

A New Commandery.

Palestine Commandery, was organized on Tuesday night and the following officers were installed for the ensuing year; George W. Thornley, M. E. C., C. A. Johnson, Generalissimo, J. W. M. Bordley, Capt. General, Ed Johnson, Prelate, A. B. P. Garver, T. W., O. American, J. W., Ben. H. Henson, S. B., Wm. J. Polk, Sword, B., George Robinson, Warder. After the ceremony was over, there was an invitation extended to the Commandery to participate in a collation prepared by Mr. Nebo Lodge, No. 6., I. O. G. S., at their hall were the table was spread with the luxuries of the season. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Oliver, and responded to by M. E. C., G. W. Thornley, and Generalissimo, C. A. Johnson.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."

Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to Thi and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from Leadville N. C. and sent to Georgia. Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded. CELOS CLARK,

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THE NEGRO IN JOURNALISM.

EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE BEFORE THE PROGRESSIVE WORKINGMEN'S CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA BY J. W. CROMWELL.

In 1827 there was published in the city of New York the "Freedom's Journal," the first newspaper owned and controlled by colored men. Its first editors were J. B. Russwurm and Rev. Samuel E. Cornish. It continued in existence for several years and wielded a powerful influence in staying the progress of the American Colonization Society. It was followed in this city by the "Struggler" which had but a brief existence; the "Reformer," published in 1838 by Robt. Purvis and edited by William Whipper; the "Elevator," by Robt. Forten and James C. McCrummill; the "Colored American," a journal of power, published at New York in 1837, by Philip A. Bell, Charles B. Ray and Samuel Cornish; the "Mirror of Liberty," in 1838, by David Ruggles; the "National Watchman," by William G. Allen; the "Ram's Horn, by Thomas Van Rensellear and Willis A Hodges, the "Impartial Citizen," at Syracuse by Samuel R. Ward, the rival of Douglass as an orator; the "Mystery" at Pittsburg; last but not least, the "North Star" by Frederick Douglass in 1847 and continued for sixteen years, latterly as Fred. Douglass' paper, until the accomplishment of emancipation. Then there was the "Christian Herald" in 1844, the forerunner of the "Christian Recorder" which we still have with us.

The "Anglo-African" began in 1859 by Thos. Hamilton and continued by his brother Robert until his death a few years after the war, certainly was the most successful and popular paper with the masses that has yet been published.

To-day we have an aggregate of fifty-two publications: 36 of which are weeklies. 12 monthlies, 3 semi-monthly and 1 semi-weekly—distributed as follows: In New York 4, Penn., 1, Maryland 3, D. C., 2, Va., 1, N. C., 7, S. C., 1, Geo., 2, Florida 2, Alabama 5, Miss., 1. Louisiana 3, Texas 3, Ark., 1, Tenn., 6, Ky., 3, Ind., 2, Ill., 1, Mo., 3, Kan., 1, and the Pacific Coast 2.

The aggregate circulation of the weeklies must certainly be as much as thirty five thousand every week, which compared with the condition of the colored press in 1870, shows a more rapid progress than has ever characterized any former decade or possibly any other department of journalism in this country.

In 1870 there were the "Christian Recorder," the N. N. Era, Zions' Standard, Our National Progress, the Galveston Standard, two papers on the Pacific Coast and possibly one or two more—I speak merely from memory but I venture the assertion that the aggregate circulation of all those papers, if we exclude those of the Christian Recorder and N. N. Era which had just been started, did not exceed three thousand copies, whereas to-day there are independent of the Christian Recorder which has theoretically, at least, the hearty support of the great denominations of which it is the organ, fully twenty-five thousand copies finding their way into as many firesides of the colored race, influencing the thought and action of at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand souls. There is no greater indicator of the progress of the race than this fact. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who certainly is one of the closest students and observers of the manifestations of Negro life and character, though not always correct in his theories, is not far from right in characterizing this growth of the colored press as one of the most curious and instructive objects of study.

This progress of the colored press is the more remarkable because forty-four of these publications have sprung up within the last four years and fully two-thirds of them in sections and localities where colored journalism is an experiment of experiments. This forces upon us the conclusion that this is but a beginning of a movement fraught with great results on the future weal or woe of the race to which the printed page is itself a novelty.

* * * *

When we see the persistence of the Elevator and the Pacific Appeal in continuing for fifteen years in a section of country where a colored population of 5,000 is scattered over a territory of 500,000 square miles or one person for every 100 square miles, the facility with which these papers may be multiplied over the South and Southwest with their teeming millions becomes an absorbing topic, and the open questions propounded at the onset become doubly important.

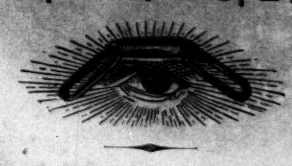
NORFOLK NOTES.

On Tuesday evening March 30th. the Carthaginian and Alpine Clubs of this city, gave their first literary and musical entertainment at Mechanic's Hall, Main street before a large and intelligent audience; it was the leading entertainment of the kind this season. The congratulatory address by Mr. M. F. Jordan, was perfect masterpiece of oratory. The trio, O Restless Sea, by Miss Sallie Davis and Messrs. J. W. Copeland and I. E. Whitehurst, was excellent. The Patriot, (scene from Miss Mitford's tragedy of Rienzi) was superbly excellent. Col. J. T. Wilson's part as Rienzi, tribune of the people, was grand and pathetic. He manifested a brilliant conception of the character which he impersonated. Mr. R. A. Tucker as Alberti, Captain of the Guard, and Mr. Jordan as a young nobleman, acted their respective parts with such precision that they received numerous high compliments on their excellent stage bearing. Mr. J. B. Towe, in the Hypochondriac, showed himself, as is well known, to be an accomplished humorous reader. Spartacus to the Gladiator, by Mr. Tucker, was perfect in every move; every gesture was in perfect keeping with the character which he assumed. Miss Sallie Davis, in her usual manner, held her audience spell-bound with that beautiful and admirable selection, "Maid o' Dundee," which caused the hall to fairly tremble under the storm of applause which she received. The poem, "Lincoln," read by Miss M. J. Riddick, showed as usual her remarkable powers of elocution and she was greeted with a round of applause.

In the numerous choruses Misses Laura Davis and Amelia Perry displayed with fine effect the exquisite sweetness of their much envied soprano voices. Prof. M. Baker presided at the piano with his usual grace and ability. We refrain from giving a more detailed account for want of space, but do earnestly request, in union with a host of others, a repetition of the same. This whole affair may be pronounced a grand unparalleled success. OCCASIONAL.

The Fools' Errand is published by Fords, Howard and Hulber, New York.

G. U. O. of O. F.



Communications for this column should be addressed to **Charles H Shorter,**
1626 Rhode Island ave.,
Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM.

SANCTUARY ORLEANS PATRIARCHIE NO. 7,
G. U. O. OF O. F.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March* 1st, 1880.

In response to an invitation from Orleans Patriarchie, No. 7, to the various Councils, Lodges and Households in New Orleans and vicinity; A Memorial Meeting was held at St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, corner Prytania and Calliope Streets; in commemoration of the life and services of P. W. G. M., William A. Freeman, of Washington, D. C.

Progamme.—Memorial Address—P. W. G. M., Wm. A. Halston, Sermon—Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D.

Officers—M. V. P., J. Christopher Graves, presiding; M. V. P., Ed. J. Holmes, Master of Ceremonies; M. V. P., George C. Mason, Grand Recorder; M. V. P., Julius P. Brown, Grand Chaplain.

The following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be fowarded to the family of the deceased; P. G. M. Council, No. 4; Union Friendship Lodge, No. 891; and the Sub-Committee of Management.

Resolutions—*Whereas*, The Brethren of Louisiana have heard with profound sorrow the announcements of the death of Brother WILLIAM ANDREW FREEMAN, of Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That by this dispensation of Providence the Christian Church has lost a man of spotless character, of benevolence and charity; the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, one of its greatest minds; the community in which he lived an earnest and public spirited citizen.

Resolved, That while bowing in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well; we mourn and deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and the Brethren of the District of Columbia, whom he so faithfully represented in the Grand Councils of the Order, and by whom he was so nobly sustained, in this their bereavement and irreparable loss of one so true to the interest, welfare and honor of the brotherhood.

Resolved, That his devotion to the principles of F. L. and T.,—his unflinching fidelity to the trusts of his Lodge and Council, and of the Order, while a member of the S. C. M., have left an honorable and ineffaceable impression on the hearts of his Brethren.

Resolved, That we will remember him as a Son of Union Friendship Lodge, No. 891, and point to his life as an example of Odd Fellowship worthy of emulation to ourselves and our posterity.

By order of the Patriarchie,
J. C. GRAVES, R. V. P.
GEO. C. MASON,
Grand Samaritan of the G. P. of America.
Acting G. Recorder.

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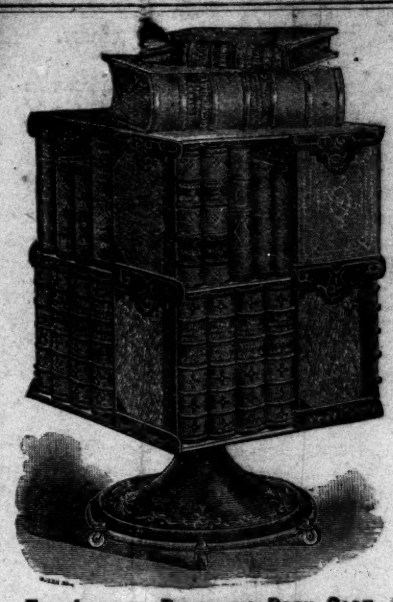

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